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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CORLINE SYSTEMS AB [SE/SE]; Box 956, S-751 09 Uppsala (SE).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KORSGREN, Olle [SE/SE]; Tallmovägen 2A, S-756 45 Uppsala (SE). BENNET, William [SE/SE]; Birger Jarlsgatan 34, S-114 29 Stockholm (SE). NILSSON, Bo [SE/SE]; Björkgatan 7D, S-753 28 Uppsala (SE). LARSSON, Rolf [SE/SE]; Blomstervägen 19, S-756 53 Uppsala (SE).			
(74) Agent: ALDENBÄCK, Ulla; Dr Ludwig Brann Patentbyrå AB, P.O. Box 1344, S-751 43 Uppsala (SE).			Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: NOVEL USE WITHIN TRANSPLANTATION SURGERY			
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention is within the field of transplantation surgery. More closely, the present invention relates to use of a clotting preventing agent in the production of a drug for administration in association with transplantation of insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM. The invention is expected to significantly improve the clinical outcome of transplantation of islets of Langerhans.</p>			

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Title: Novel use within transplantation surgery**Field of the invention**

The present invention is within the field of transplantation surgery. More closely, the present invention relates to use of a clotting preventing agent in the production of a drug for administration in association with transplantation of cells and tissue, such as insulin producing cells to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM.

Background of the invention

The only option to achieve permanent normoglycemia in diabetic patients is a renewal of the β -cells, either by transplantation of segmental/whole pancreas or isolated islets of Langerhans. Transplantation of isolated islets is considerably less successful compared to whole pancreas transplantation. The immunological barrier, the underlying autoimmune disease and the immunosuppressive drugs used, are the same in both types of transplantation. Thus, there is no obvious immunological explanation as to why transplantation of whole pancreas is more successful than islet transplantation.

If, however, the problems related to the unsuccessful outcome of transplantation of islets were identified and a technical and practical solution was developed, obvious benefits for the patients would be created implying interesting commercial opportunities.

The prior art in this field is largely confined to measures aiming at reducing immunological reactions. WO 9711607 describes transplantation of microencapsulated insulin producing cells as a means of protecting the cells from immunological reactions and/or combined with treating the recipient with a substance that would inhibit an immune-system costimulation. WO 9105855 describes transplantation of islets of animal origin and that the

animal tissue should be modified to contain homologous complement restriction factors. DE 19623 440 A1 describes methods for encapsulation of islets and points out that the artificial encapsulation material may induce platelet activation, coagulation and complement activation, and therefore the encapsulation material should be modified to allow release of inhibiting substances as e.g., heparin, hirudin or Marcumar. US 5 635 178 is not related to transplantation of islets but describes monoclonal antibodies having inhibitory activity towards the terminal complex of complement and that such antibodies can be used to reduce activation of platelets and endothelial cells.

It is evident for those skilled in the art that measures aiming at inhibiting immunological reactions in connection with transplantation of islets regardless of being allogenic or xenogenic have not lead to a satisfactory result in respect of clinical outcome.

Summary of the invention

The present inventors have performed experiments implying adding human, adult porcine or fetal porcine islets to human whole blood and have been struck by the vigorous coagulation occurring when these islets were injected into human ABO-compatible blood. As judged by microscopical examinations it is evident that the islets are rapidly coated by a layer of platelets which soon develops into an organised thrombus. This biological event has previously not been considered and is now suggested to be a major explanation as to why the outcome of autologous islet transplantation has been comparatively unsuccessful. The present invention is related to measures to reduce this incompatibility reaction that can either be directed towards inhibiting activation of platelets, mono- or polymorhonuclear cells or the enzyme cascade of coagulation. Regardless of the initiating event, any of these reactions will lead to generation of thrombin, which eventually converts fibrinogen to fibrin. The generation of thrombin can easily be monitored by measuring the thrombin- antithrombin complex (TAT complex).

Hence, the present invention is concerned with therapeutic measures to inhibit TAT complex formation upon exposure of allogenic or xenogenic islets to whole blood.

Therefore, the present invention relates to a use of a clotting preventing agent in the production of a drug for administration in connection with transplantation of cells and tissue, such as insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM.

Preferably, the clotting preventing agent is an anticoagulant, such as heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof. Alternatively, hirudin, oxalate, citrate etc. can be used.

In one embodiment of the invention, the islet cells are coated with heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof by preincubation of islets in a solution containing heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof. Using a conjugate of heparin to coat the islets, it was demonstrated that the modified islets had acquired an increased capacity to adsorb antithrombin and loop experiments (described below) demonstrated that it is possible to reduce clotting by using such modified islets.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the preventing agent is an inhibitor of platelet activation, such as a RGD (standard one letter code for amino acids) containing peptide or a monoclonal antibody which inhibits the interaction of platelet integrins with their specific ligands. This antibody is for example a monoclonal antibody or a peptide directed against the Fc receptor on platelets.

A combination of anticoagulant and inhibitor of platelet activation can be used as clotting preventing agent according to the invention or any other suitable combination of preventing agents. Optionally, the preventing agent(s) is/are supplemented by an inhibitor of complement.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a method for increasing survival of islet cells in connection with transplantation of insulin producing cells to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM, comprising prevention of clotting, monitored as reduced generation of thrombin-antitrombin complex.

Detailed description of the invention

The invention will be described more closely below in association with the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a graph showing percent aggregation of platelets following addition of islets to platelet rich plasma, PRP, as a function of time;

Fig. 2 shows a similar graph as in Fig. 1 but here a RGDS (standard one letter code for amino acids) tetrapeptide was added to PRP before islets were added; and

Fig. 3 shows a similar graph as in Figs. 1 and 2 but here a monoclonal antibody against the Fc receptor on platelets was added to PRP before islets were added.

All the in vitro experiments for studies of islets contacting whole blood were performed in a tubing loop model. The experimental model is a modification of a model for testing biomaterials that has previously been described (J. Clin. Immunol. 16, 223-230 (1996)). Tubings made of polyvinylchloride (PVC, i.d. = 6.3 mm, length = 300 mm) were modified with immobilized heparin according to a method developed by Corline Systems AB (Uppsala, Sweden) as disclosed in international patent application no WO93/05793. Briefly, the polymer surface is modified with a high molecular weight amine compound to add primary amine groups to the surface. A soluble conjugate prepared by covalent binding of approximately 60 mol of heparin per mol of a straight-chained polyallylamine is irreversibly bonded onto the amine surface of the tubings. This procedure results in a total surface

concentration of heparin of approximately $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. By using such heparin modified tubings it is possible to incubate the tubings with non-anticoagulated fresh human blood in a rocking device at 37°C for one hour with only moderate activation of blood (c.f. control column in Table 1 A and 1 B below). Unmodified tubings will invariably induce complete clotting at these experimental conditions. Addition of human islets or porcine adult or fetal islets lead to some remarkable observations. Complete clotting invariably occurred with a total loss of platelets, a sharp increase in the formation of TAT and a very significant increase in the markers of the early contact phase (FXIIa and FXIa) of coagulation (C.f. Table 1 A and 1 B). Histological examination revealed a dense layer of activated platelets immediately adjacent to the capsule of the islets.

The findings in vitro described above were confirmed in vivo by evaluation of porcine islets after intraportal transplantation in pigs. The porcine livers, removed 60 min. after islet transplantation, had a congested appearance with patchy dark discoloration's on the surface. In the portal veins blood clots were found, with a patchy adherence to the endothelium, and branching into the portal tree, partially occluding the vessels. The histological examination revealed islets entrapped in blood clots, with a disrupted islet morphology. Occasionally a fibrin tail could be observed extending away from the islet.

With reference to Table 1 B, it appears that the effect of adding an inhibitor of complement leads to reduced activation of complement, as expected, but there is no measurable effect on the clotting of blood or activation of platelets. If, however, soluble heparin was added to the experimental system there was a remarkable improvement in preservation of the number of platelets and reduced generation of TAT.

In another set of experiments the effects of inhibiting the interaction between platelet integrins and their specific ligands were investigated. With reference to Fig. 1-3, it appears that platelet aggregation is induced upon contact with

islets and that such aggregation can be prevented by blocking platelet integrins or Fc-receptors.

Porcine islets were surface modified by incubation in a buffered solution containing a high molecular weight conjugate of heparin (Corline Heparin Conjugate), as disclosed in WO 93/05793, and then rinsed by changing buffer several times. It was demonstrated that the modified islets had acquired an increased capacity to adsorb antithrombin and loop experiments showed that heparin modified islets resulted in reduced clotting compared to unmodified islets.

It is easily understood by those skilled in the art that there is a broad arsenal of agents that can be used to accomplish reduced clotting, and hence, the following non-limiting Examples are only used to demonstrate the principle behind the present invention.

Example 1: Effect of soluble heparin

Sixty ml of non-anticoagulated blood was collected from healthy blood donors using heparin-coated equipment. U-shaped tubings with a total volume of nine ml were filled with eight ml of blood immediately followed by addition of isolated human islets or porcine adult or porcine fetal islets (500 IEQ). The tubings were then closed into loops using connectors of titanium furnished with immobilised heparin. The tubing loops were placed vertically in a rocking device and the complete apparatus was placed in an incubator at 37°C for up to sixty minutes. At the end of the rocking period blood was collected in EDTA and the number of cells were counted in a automatic cell counter. The blood samples were then centrifuged at 4°C (3290xg, 20 min) and EDTA plasma was collected and immediately put at -70°C. Islets retrieved after blood perfusion were prepared for immunohistochemistry. The results are summarized in Table 1A and 1B below.

Table I A shows results of blood cell counts and coagulation and complement parameters before and after 60 min. of human islet perfusion with ABO-compatible fresh human blood or blood supplemented with heparin.

Table 1A

Table 1A: Blood cell counts and coagulation and complement parameters before and after 60 min. of human islet perfusion with ABO-compatible fresh human blood or blood supplemented with heparin.

	BEFORE	CONTROL	HUMAN ISLETS	
			WITHOUT ADDITIVES	HEPARIN
Platelets ($\times 10^9$)	233 \pm 13.8	161.1 \pm 9.3	5 \pm 0.3***	114 \pm 17*
Neutro. ($\times 10^9$)	3.23 \pm 0.33	3.03 \pm 0.32	0.83 \pm 0.18***	2.56 \pm 0.43
Mono. ($\times 10^9$)	0.36 \pm 0.03	0.36 \pm 0.04	0.03 \pm 0.01***	0.28 \pm 0.06
Lymph. ($\times 10^9$)	1.91 \pm 0.12	1.77 \pm 0.12	1.29 \pm 0.12**	1.60 \pm 0.20
C3a (ng/mL)	84 \pm 4.7	507 \pm 115	1259 \pm 125.1***	565 \pm 143.6
C5b-9 (AU/mL)	15.6 \pm 2.9	95 \pm 30	213 \pm 43.4*	147 \pm 39.6
FXIIa-AT (umol/L)	0.09 \pm 0.01	0.36 \pm 0.15	12.9 \pm 0.9***	5.4 \pm 1.7**
FXIa-AT (umol/L)	0.06 \pm 0.01	0.12 \pm 0.03	4.74 \pm 0.48***	0.34 \pm 0.12*
TAT (ug/mL)	12.5 \pm 5.2	316 \pm 100	20537 \pm 1973***	4467 \pm 2285

Control loops contained blood and culture medium (RPMI), but no islets. All values are stated as the Mean \pm SE(M). TAT, Thrombin-antithrombin. The degree of significance is reported with respect to the controls. (*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; n.a. = not analysed).

Table I B shows results of blood cell counts and coagulation and complement parameters before and after 60 min. of adult and fetal porcine islet perfusion with fresh human blood or blood supplemented with the complement inhibitor C1 inactivator (C1-INA) or heparin.

Table 1B: Blood cell counts and coagulation and complement parameters before and after 60 min. of adult and fetal porcine islet perfusion with fresh human blood or blood supplemented with C1-INa or heparin.

	BEFORE	CONTROL	ADULT ISLETS		FETAL ISLETS	
			WITHOUT ADDITIVE	C1-INa	HEPARIN	WITHOUT ADDITIVE
Platelets ($\times 10^9$)	237 \pm 8.0	171 \pm 9.0	4 \pm 0.1***	4 \pm 0	145 \pm 13.0	4 \pm 0***
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9$)	2.75 \pm 0.21	2.52 \pm 0.21	0.57 \pm 0.07***	0.41 \pm 0.13	3.00 \pm 0.19	1.44 \pm 0.17**
Monocytes ($\times 10^9$)	0.38 \pm 0.02	0.37 \pm 0.02	0.04 \pm 0.01***	0.15 \pm 0.01	0.35 \pm 0.05	0.07 \pm 0.01***
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9$)	2.30 \pm 0.14	2.13 \pm 0.11	1.74 \pm 0.10*	1.23 \pm 0.38	1.88 \pm 0.11	1.68 \pm 0.25
C3a (ng/mL)	80.1 \pm 7.3	545 \pm 68	1435 \pm 173***	1094 \pm 78	486 \pm 139	1601 \pm 215***
C5b-9 (AU/mL)	15.8 \pm 1.8	72 \pm 10	283 \pm 34***	183 \pm 29	82 \pm 22	302 \pm 46***
FXIIa-AT (mmol/L)	0.18 \pm 0.03	0.13 \pm 0.00	8.96 \pm 1.38***	19.65 \pm 0.45	3.56 \pm 1.60**	n.a.
FXIa-AT (mmol/L)	0.04 \pm 0.00	0.03 \pm 0.00	4.14 \pm 0.48***	2.95 \pm 0.15	0.53 \pm 0.26	n.a.
TAT (ug/mL)	5.6 \pm 1.1	139 \pm 35	23886 \pm 3494***	30250 \pm 3450	505 \pm 162***	34420 \pm 4875

Control loops contained blood and culture medium (RPMI), but no islets. All values are stated as the Mean \pm SE(M). TAT, Thrombin-antithrombin. The degree of significance is reported with respect to the controls.
(* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; n.a. = not analysed).

C1 inactivator reduced complement activation but had no detectable effect on the coagulation parameters. Soluble heparin, however, prevented clotting and there was a remarkable improvement with respect to platelet count and generation of TAT. Notwithstanding the results obtained by the use of C1-INa, it is obvious that it should be beneficial to combine an anticoagulant with an inhibitor of complement.

Example 2: Effect of platelet inhibitor

Platelets in platelet rich plasma (PRP) and gel filtered platelets were tested in an aggregometer. Islets were added to PRP and thereafter analysed in the aggregometer. It was shown that the islets induced aggregation of the platelets (Fig. 1) and that platelets number in the sample were reduced from 375×10^9 to 236×10^9 . If purified platelets without plasma proteins were used in combination with islets no aggregation and reduction in the platelet count were observed. In attempts to identify the mechanism behind the induced aggregation, an RGDS tetrapeptide to inhibit integrin binding and a monoclonal antibody against Fc receptors on platelets were used. Addition of the RGDS peptide totally abolished the aggregation and the consumption of platelets when islets were added to PRP (Fig. 2). A similar finding was obtained if the anti-Fc receptor antibody was added (Fig. 3).
Conclusion: The experiments show that islets bind to platelets when added to PRP. This binding induce activation and aggregation of the platelets.

Example 3: Effect of surface modification of islets using a heparin conjugate

Using Corline Heparin Conjugate (c.f. WO 93/05793) containing approximately sixty mol of heparin covalently bound to one mol of straight-chained carrier, adult porcine islets were modified by irreversible adsorption of the heparin conjugate onto the surface of the islets. This was

accomplished by incubating the islets for 30 minutes at 37°C in a buffered saline solution containing heparin conjugate.

The presence of heparin at the surfaces of the islets was demonstrated by an ELISA assay for islet surface associated antithrombin (AT). Unmodified and heparin modified islets were incubated in human plasma for thirty minutes and then rinsed several times by changing buffer. The islet were then incubated with anti-AT that had been labelled with biotin. Using HRP-labelled streptavidin the uptake of anti-AT could be semiquantitatively estimated. The uptake of anti-AT on the heparin modified islets was three times higher than that on the unmodified islets showing that biologically active heparin was present on the surface of the islets. Testing of heparin modified islets in the tubing loop model resulted in less clotting compared to unmodified islets.

The present invention is expected to significantly improve the situation for IDDM patients. By administering an anticoagulant and/or inhibitor of platelet activation, optionally in combination with surface modification of islets, and optionally together with a complement inhibitor, in association with transplantation of insulin producing cells it is expected that the need of providing these patients with injections of insulin will be substantially decreased or even eliminated.

CLAIMS

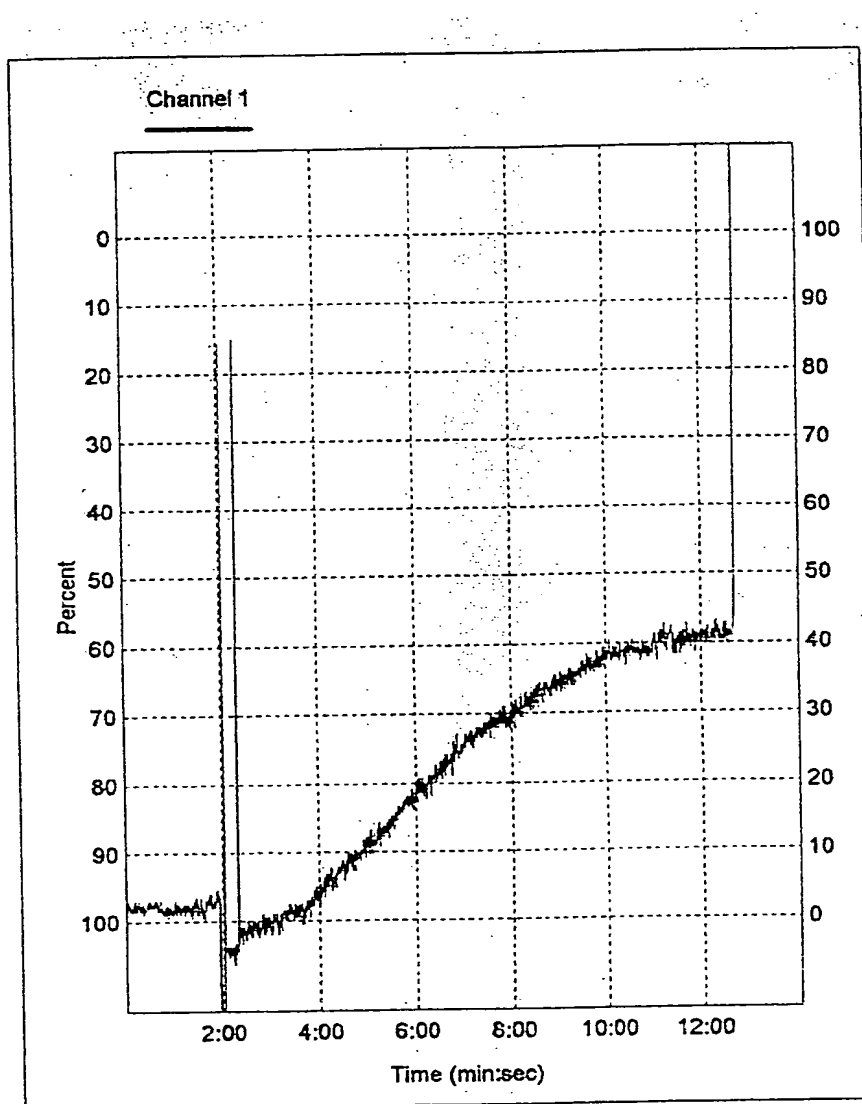
1. Use of a clotting preventing agent in the production of a drug for administration in connection with transplantation of insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM.
2. Use according to claim 1, wherein the preventing agent is an anticoagulant.
3. Use according to claim 2, wherein the anticoagulant is heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof.
4. Use according to claim 3, wherein islet cells are coated with heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof by preincubation of islets in a solution containing heparin or fractions or derivatives thereof.
5. Use according to claim 1, wherein the preventing agent is an inhibitor of platelet activation.
6. Use according to claim 5, wherein the preventing agent is a RGD containing peptide or a monoclonal antibody which inhibits the interaction of platelet integrins with their specific ligands
7. Use according to claim 5, wherein the preventing agent is a monoclonal antibody or a peptide directed against the Fc receptor on platelets.
8. Use according to any of the above claims, wherein more than one preventing agent is used.
9. Use according to any of the above claims, wherein the preventing agent(s) is/are supplemented by an inhibitor of complement.

10. Isolated cells comprising islets of Langerhans, characterized by being coated with a heparin conjugate on the islet surface.

11. A method for increasing survival of islet cells in connection with transplantation of insulin producing cells to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM, comprising prevention of clotting, monitored as reduced generation of thrombin-antitrombin complex.

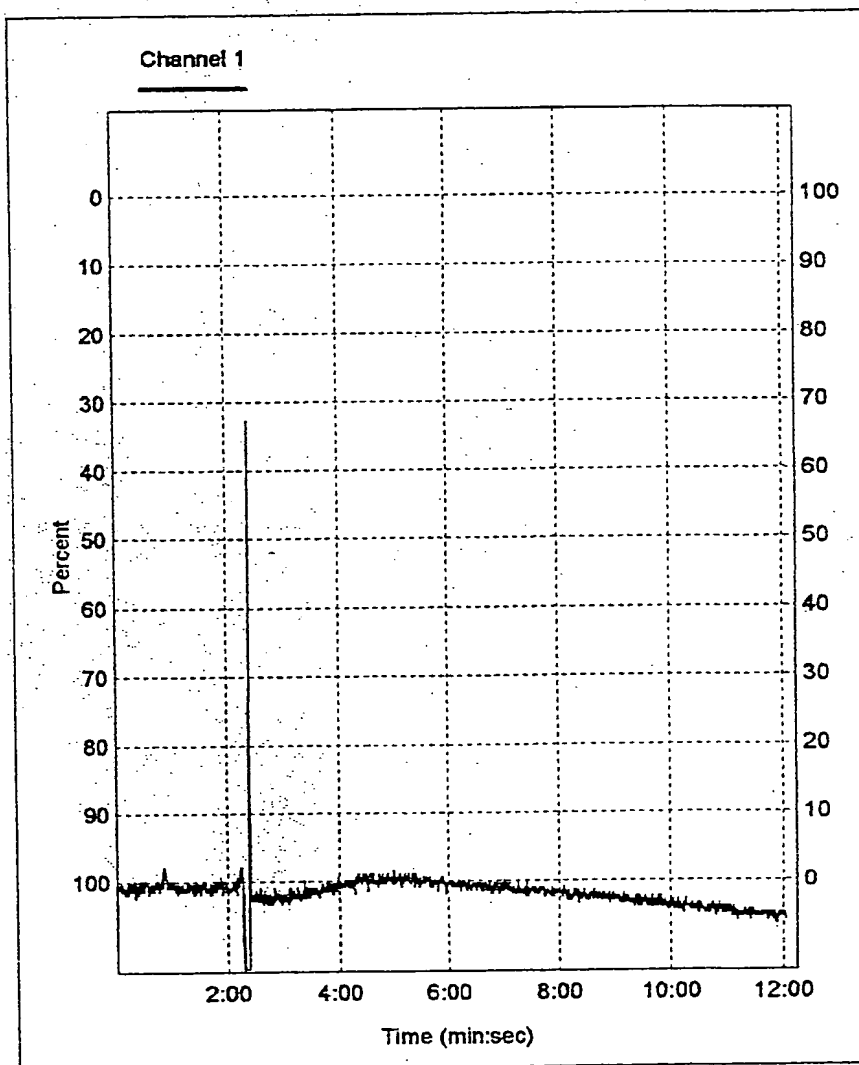
1/3

Fig. 1



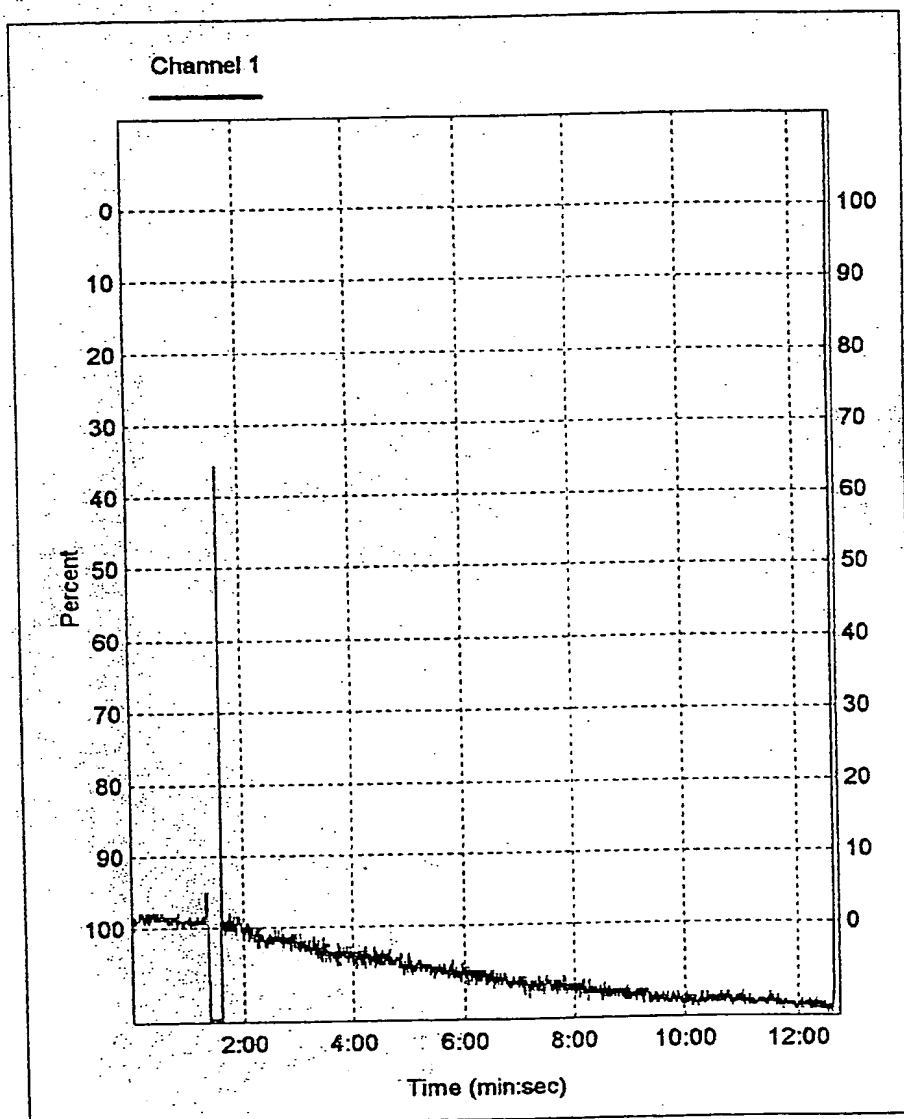
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Fig. 2



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Fig. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/00223

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61K 38/36, A61K 38/55, C12N 5/06 // C07K 14/745
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 19623440 A1 (WAGNER, KARL-HEINZ, DR. MED.), 18 December 1997 (18.12.97) --	1-11
X	Transplantation Proceedings, Volume 28, No 3, June 1996, Y. Nomura, S. Ito, "Unpurified Islet Cell Transplantation in Diabetic Rats" page 1849 - page 1850 --	1-11
X	Transplantation Proceedings, Volume 25, No 4, August 1993, U.T. Hopt et al, "Prevention of Early Postoperative Graft Thrombosis in Pancreatic Transplantation" page 2607 - page 2608	1-8,10-11
Y	--	9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

08-06-2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Carolina Palmcrantz/Eö

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/00223

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Transplantation Proceedings, Volume 20, No 3, June 1988, J. Tollemar et al, "Anticoagulation Therapy for Prevention of Pancreatic Graft Thromb osis: Benefits and Risks" page 479 - page 480	1-8,10-11
Y	--	9
X	Dialog Information Services, File 73, EMBASE, Dialog accession no. 04002091, Embase accession no. 1989171087, Rigotti P. et al: "Use of defibrotide in preventing vascular thrombosis in experimental pancreas transplantation"; & Surgical Research Communications (SURG. RES. COMMUN.) (United Kingdom) 1989, 6/2 (123-130)	1-8,10-11
Y	--	9
Y	WO 9105855 A1 (IMUTRAN LIMITED), 2 May 1991 (02.05.91)	9
X	Dialog Information Services, File 155, MEDLINE, Dialog accession no. 08102103, Medline accession no. 95134104, Tatarkiewicz K et al: "In vitro and in vivo evaluation of protamine-heparin membrane for microencapsulation of rat Langerhans islets"; & Artif Organs (UNITED STATES) Oct 1994, 18 (10) p736-9, ISSN 0160-564X	10
A	-- -----	4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/00223

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: **11**
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see next sheet
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: **1, 5, 9**
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
see next sheet
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).:

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/00223

Box I.1

Claim 11 relates to a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy (Rule 39.1(iv)). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for this claim. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compound.

Box I.2

The wordings "a clotting preventing agent" of claim 1, "an inhibitor of platelet activation" of claim 5 and "an inhibitor of complement" of claim 9, each covers an unknown number of structurally different compounds in addition to those mentioned in the application. It is not considered to be clear which compounds that are intended to be covered by the definitions and probably the number of compounds are too many to be able to permit a search for the whole scope of the claims. Therefore, the international search has been incomplete and restricted to those compounds exemplified in the application.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/12/99

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/00223

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